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Stated Meeting, March 3, 1871.

Present, five members.

DR. G. B. WOOD, President, in the Chair.

Donations for the Library were received from the Dorpat Observatory, St. Gall Society, R. Asylum for Lunatics at Perth, Scotland, the London Royal Society, R. Geographical Society, Society of Arts, and Thomas Irving, Esq., General Sabine, Sir Charles Lyell, the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, Prof. Mayer of Bethlehem, the American Pharmaceutical Association, Franklin Institute, Directors of City Trusts, and U. S. Commission Bureau for the Paris International Exposition for 1867.

The Cylinder presented by Dr. Lowber was laid on the table, and Prof. Cresson called the attention of the members to it.

The death of Wm. J. Hamilton, F. R. S., member of the Society, was announced by Mr. Chase.

Prof. Cope offered for publication in the Proceedings three memoirs, entitled :

“Supplement to the Extinct Batrachia and Reptilia of N. America; by E. D. Cope.” (See Proc. p. 41.)

“On two extinct forms of Physostomi of the Neotropical region; by E. D. Cope, A. M.” (See Proc. p. 52.)

“On the occurrence of fossil Cobitidæ in Idaho; by E. D. Cope.” (See Proc. p. 55.)

Also “Notes relating to the Physical Geography and Geology of, and the distribution of Terrestrial Mollusca in certain of the West Indian Islands; by Thomas Bland.”

Prof. Cope exhibited specimens of teeth and portions of the jaw of a new Mososauroid; also slabs of coal slate, containing fossils of a new species of batrachian, and a new reptilian genus.

Mr. Chase offered some additional evidence of the contrast between European and American rainfalls; and communicated some American peculiarities in the relations of barometric pressure of winds and storms. (See below.)

Pending nominations Nos. 669, 670, and new nomination 671, were read.

Mr. Chase made a communication on the subject of providing suitable accommodations for the observations of the Signal Service Bureau, which was referred to the Curators and Hall Committee, with power to act.

And the meeting was adjourned.

European and American Rain-falls.

BY PLINY EARLE CHASE.

(*Read before the American Philosophical Society, March 3, 1871.*)

There is still a lingering skepticism on the part of some meteorologists, regarding the moon's influence on the weather, a skepticism which is perhaps owing to the apparent want of agreement between observations at different places. There is, however, no good reason for expecting such accurate correspondence as is sometimes deemed essential. Dr. Emerson (Proc. A. P. S., XI. 518) has communicated to the Society his early observation upon the reversal of the European barometric prognostics on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Blodget (Climatology, pp. 221-237) has pointed out various climatologic contrasts, and Mr. Scott, the Director of the British Meteorological Office, has noticed an opposition between the solar (or temperature) rain-falls in Western Europe and Eastern America, analogous to that which I have indicated in the lunar rain-falls. The confirmation thus afforded to the results of my previous investigations, strengthens the presumption that, in our Atlantic States, signs of fair weather may be most confidently trusted during the ten days preceding, signs of rain during the eight days following, full moon.

In order to make a comparison between stations of similar latitude, I obtained from the "Observatorio do Infante D. Luiz," a record of the quarterly rains at Lisbon for sixteen years, which I have embodied, to-